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great deal of matter in a very small space. Not the least valuable parts of the book are the *aperçu historique* by which the main body of the book is prefaced, and the appendix on the system of accounts in England and Italy. Particularly interesting is the description of the new method of keeping public accounts lately introduced into Italian book-keeping by Sig. Cerboni, called "logismography." By this is meant merely the introduction into public accounts of the "stock account" of commerce, or the "construction account" of railway companies.

Logismography . . . does not consider as an expense the purchase of an immovable or the construction of a bridge; nor as a receipt the sale of a forest or of a railroad. The element *bien* has replaced the element *espèce*; and inversely. The composition alone of the national domain has changed; its amount remains the same.

The operations which, according to this theory, are not real expenditures or real receipts, are classed under a title called "movements of capital." The result of such a method is often to make a deficit out of an apparent surplus and *vice versa*. Thus M. Cerboni makes of Germany's surplus for the year 1866 (65,777 *fr.*) a deficit of 8,311,688 *fr.*

Such a method may be one of the peculiarities of public book-keeping in Italy, but the general plan is not, as the author of the appendix seems to suppose, altogether peculiar to that country. France tried a somewhat similar experiment in her ordinary and extraordinary budget, but it had not the success that was anticipated.

F. J. G.

Dictionnaire de droit international privé: Législation, doctrine, jurisprudence françaises. Par RENÉ VINCENT et ÉDOUARD PÉNAUD, avocats à la Cour d'Appel de Paris. *Additions complémentaires jusqu'en juin, 1888* — Paris, Larose et Forcel, 1888. — Royal 8vo, xxviii, 951 pp.

This is an alphabetical digest of the French theory and practice in matters of international private law. The subject is not narrowly limited; the dictionary covers the entire field of what Renault and others call *droit international particulier*. It includes international criminal law, and such topics of international public law as foreign sovereigns, diplomatic agents, extritorial jurisdiction in non-Christian countries, acquisition and loss of nationality, foreign occupation and annexation. Some of the articles amount to monographs: that on annexation, for example, occupies more than fifty closely printed, double-columned pages, and articles exceeding thirty pages in length are not rare. It is significant that the title "literary and artistic property" covers almost twenty pages. The American method of dealing with such foreign property could be

described more succinctly. The arrangement of the single articles is very convenient for reference: each is divided into short sections, continuously numbered, and each of the longer articles contains two indexes, one systematic and one alphabetical. Each article opens with a special bibliography, including foreign writers as well as French; and at the beginning of the book there is a general bibliography of the French and foreign literatures. The scheme of these bibliographies, general and special, is very extensive: not only are books and pamphlets (and translations) included, but also articles from journals and sections of general works on law which deal with international private law. Lists are also given of general and special collections of treaties. Where so much is attempted, it would be ungenerous to criticise any but serious omissions. It is strange to find no mention of Professor Reinhold Schmid's strong and suggestive treatise on international private and criminal law (*Herrschaft der Gesetze*, Jena, 1863), nor of Wharton's *Digest of International Law*. And if articles from cyclopædias *etc.* shut out? French and German dictionaries and "hand-books" of public and private law and the American *Cyclopædia of Political Science* contain many articles upon topics of international private and criminal law.

As is customary in French books, foreign names are frequently misspelled. The matter is seldom serious; "Muchlenbruch," "Whæchter," and "Gillepsie," for example, are recognizable to their acquaintance; but it is singular that so courteous a race as the French does not seem to appreciate the incivility of this carelessness.

Strictly speaking, it is only the bibliography that is thoroughly international; the dictionary, as its sub-title indicates, limits itself in the main to a presentation of the French rules of international private law. Some foreign decisions are cited, but these seem to be drawn mainly from treatises and journals. But the presentation of the French law is very complete. Each article gives the French statutes and treaty provisions bearing on the subject, the opinions of leading French writers and the decisions of the French courts. An excellent bibliographical feature, connected with the citation of decisions, is the constant reference to discussions of the decisions in the law journals.

The dictionary is apparently to be kept up to date by periodical supplements. The first, of twenty-three pages, contains over seventy new titles of books, pamphlets and articles, and several hundred new cases. As a digest of the international private case-law of France, and for the sake of its bibliographical details, this dictionary should find a place in every important law library in the world.

M. S.